Statistics Canada

2016–17

Departmental Results Report

The Honourable Navdeep Bains, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Innovation, Science and
Economic Development

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Minister's message

I am pleased to report progress made on making Canada a world-leading centre for innovation and science, helping create good, well-paying jobs, and strengthening and growing the middle class.

The work of the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Portfolio includes promoting science and innovation; supporting the commercialization of more research and ideas; providing more Canadians with the skills to participate in a global and digital economy; helping small businesses grow through innovation, access to capital and trade; promoting increased tourism in Canada; and supporting scientific research and the integration of scientific considerations in our investment and policy choices.

This year, the Portfolio organizations continued their work to deliver on the Government's Budget 2017 commitment to develop an Innovation and Skills Plan. The plan's focus on people and addressing the changing nature of the economy is a focus for the Portfolio's programs.

As part of the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Portfolio, Statistics Canada continued to move forward on all its organizational priorities. The agency successfully completed the 2016 Census of Population and 2016 Census of Agriculture. It also engaged with Canadians through an ambitious Canada 150 program, filled a number of important data gaps, invested in its infrastructure and, in support of Canada's Innovation Agenda, continued to innovate and experiment. These accomplishments, together with the agency's modernization initiatives, align with the government's commitment to a strong focus on results.

It is my pleasure to present the 2016–17 Departmental Results Report for Statistics Canada.

The Honourable Navdeep Bains
Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development

Chief Statistician's message

Statistics Canada is a world-renowned institution that produces high-quality, timely and reliable data. In 2016–17, the agency published 1,207 data releases, there were 27.5 million visits to the Statistics Canada website, and 2.3 million visits to The Daily, the agency's statistical news bulletin. The agency successfully filled a number of important data gaps, such as statistics on children's health and experimental data on clean technology activity in Canada. These data help Canadians better understand our country—its population, resources, economy, society and culture, and in turn make informed decisions.

Statistics Canada accomplished much in fiscal year 2016–17:

- The 2016 Census of Population and Census of Agriculture: All Census of Population collection and data processing operations were completed with exceptional results. The overall collection response rate was 98.4%, while the response rate for the long-form questionnaire reached a record high of 97.8%. The Internet response rate (68.3%) and the self-response rate (88.8%) were also the highest on record. In addition, for the first time, the Census of Agriculture collected data on technology use, direct marketing practices, succession planning, farm practices and land features, as well as renewable-energy-producing systems.
- Canada's 150th birthday: The agency engaged with Canadians through an ambitious Canada 150 program. The agency held a speaker series, ran the Young Statisticians contest, published a thematic blog and released dozens of products depicting Canada's history. Together with a broad range of partners across the country, Statistics Canada has been "telling Canada's story in numbers."
- Legislation to strengthen the independence of Statistics Canada: In December 2016, Bill C-36 was introduced in the House of Commons to strengthen the independence of the agency. If passed, the legislation would give the Chief Statistician the authority to make decisions on statistical methods, procedures and operations. It would also increase the transparency of decisions and directives related to the agency.
- Continued infrastructure investments: In 2016–17, the agency worked with Shared Services Canada to significantly increase storage and processing capacity and on plans to modernize the data centre to meet long-term needs. The agency continued to attract new talent to the workforce by simplifying the recruitment process. Finally, the agency successfully collected survey data using the new Integrated Collection and Operation System.
- Innovative initiatives: In 2016–17, Statistics Canada launched several initiatives designed to increase innovation and experimentation. Key projects included using satellite imagery

to gather data on crop yields, using web scraping to collect price information, collecting scanner data for the Consumer Price Index and using crowdsourcing to map buildings. In addition, the agency released data through the Canada and the World Statistics Hub. The release focused on Canada's economic and financial relationship with the United States, Canada's most important trading partner.

On behalf of all Statistics Canada employees, I thank Canadians for their continued support, and I invite everyone to visit the agency's website, www.statcan.gc.ca, to learn more about us, our activities and our many information products. Feedback from our users is key to ensuring we remain relevant and responsive.

The original version was signed by

Anil Arora
Chief Statistician of Canada

Results at a glance

	What funds were used? (2016–17 Actual Spending)	Who was involved? (2016–17 Actual Full-Time Equivalents [FTEs])
Gross Expenditures	$791,339,320	6,482
Respendable Revenue	-$109,822,159	-1,078
Net Expenditures	**$681,517,161**	**5,404**

Statistics Canada undertook and completed a number of important initiatives during the fiscal year. These accomplishments included

- successfully completing the 2016 Census of Population and 2016 Census of Agriculture
- continuing to deliver the ongoing program of economic and social indicators
- making significant investments in the redesign of a number of major programs, such as the Labour Force Survey and various justice-related surveys, and introducing and piloting new surveys and studies in areas such as children's health and global value chains
- making further progress on items in the mandate letter of the Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development, including restoring the long-form census questionnaire, improving the quality of publicly available data in Canada and updating the legislation governing Statistics Canada to reinforce the agency's independence.

For more information on the agency's plans, priorities and results achieved, see the "Results: What we achieved" section of this report.

Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do

Raison d'être

Strong data and evidence are crucial to good decision making. All parts of society—governments, businesses and individuals—count on high-quality, timely and detailed statistics to make decisions. Among its many applications[i], statistical information is used to draw electoral boundaries, determine international tariffs, inform trade negotiations, analyze economic performance, select sites for schools and public transportation, and support justice and immigration policies and programs.

Mandate and role

Our mission

Serving Canada with high-quality statistical information that matters

Statistics Canada produces data that help Canadians better understand their country—its population, resources, economy, society and culture. In Canada, providing statistics is a federal responsibility. As Canada's central statistical office, Statistics Canada is legislated to serve this function for the whole of Canada and each of the provinces and territories thereof and to coordinate plans for the integration of those statistics. The agency also conducts a census of the population and a census of agriculture every five years, providing a detailed picture of Canadian society. Statistics Canada operates under the authority of the Statistics Act[ii] and is committed to protecting the confidentiality of the information with which it is entrusted.

The agency promotes the quality and coherence of Canada's statistics through collaboration with international organizations, federal departments and agencies, and the provinces and territories. As a member of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the agency endorses the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics[iii], which help define what constitutes a good system of official statistics and what role that system should play in national governments.

For more general information about the agency, see the "Supplementary information" section of this report. For more information on the agency's organizational mandate letter commitments, see the Ministers' mandate letters on the Prime Minister of Canada's website.[iv]

Operating context and key risks

Operating context

A developed, democratic country such as Canada requires vast amounts of information to function effectively. Statistics provide Canadians with vital information to help monitor inflation, promote economic growth, plan cities and roads, adjust pensions, and develop employment and social programs. They help governments, businesses and individuals make informed decisions.

The value placed on data by every segment of society is growing at an exponential pace. At the same time, new tools and new computing power are emerging and multiplying the volume and types of information available.

As the demand for information increases along with its importance and availability, privacy concerns, call-screening technology and the busy lives of Canadians are making it harder to reach and obtain information from households. As a result, the agency is continually seeking out new and innovative approaches to meet emerging data needs.

As it innovates and modernizes, the agency will be well positioned to play a more active role in guiding and shaping this information age.

A key component of modernization will also involve extensive consultation with Canadians to ensure continued alignment with the needs and priorities of the country.

Key risks

It is essential for the country that Statistics Canada fulfill its mandate, and this is a complex responsibility. Statistics Canada is continually exposed to new challenges and business conditions that, while they open up considerable opportunities, may expose the agency to risk. These challenges include the following.

The expectations of data users are rapidly evolving. Users require more sophisticated and timely data and analysis. To remain relevant, the agency must stay connected, adopt innovative methodological approaches, and communicate the importance of the data it is collecting and releasing.

Changing technology is altering how the agency interacts with information users and providers. These new technologies are having an impact on the agency's collection strategy, on its data processing capacity and on its dissemination methods.

The proliferation of data producers is increasing the potential for using alternative information sources to replace, complement or supplement survey programs. This would help reduce program costs, reduce the response burden on Canadians and organizations, and provide additional statistical and analytical outputs.

The production of reliable statistics depends on the willing participation of respondents. Historically, Canadians have been ready to provide their information to Statistics Canada because they are confident that the agency will keep it safe. In the face of increasing cyber threats and other challenges, the imperative of confidentiality must be emphasized to retain the trust of Canadians.

Risks	Mitigating strategy and effectiveness	Link to the department's Programs	Link to mandate letter commitments or to government-wide and departmental priorities
User needs are not met – the agency is unable to meet the rising expectations of its users and stakeholders	This risk was not identified in the 2016–17 RPP. This impact of the risk did not materialize during the reporting period; the mitigation strategies are updated annually.	All programs were affected.	Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Mandate Letter[v]: • Improve the quality of publicly available data in Canada. This will require working with Statistics Canada, the President of the Treasury Board and other departments and agencies to develop an Open Data initiative that would consider big data and make more of the data paid for by Canadians available to the public **Government-wide priorities:** • New results and delivery approach • Making evidence-based decisions • Strengthening the Public Service and providing evidence-based advice • Growing the middle class, climate change, economic growth through innovation, the increase and diversification of trade and foreign investment, better social and economic security for Canadians, improving the situation and living conditions of Indigenous peoples, and a modern, sustainable and resilient infrastructure (Budget 2016)[vi] **Departmental priorities:** • Close data gaps, support the work priorities of policy departments and help measure program outcomes (2017–18 Departmental Plan)

Risks	Mitigating strategy and effectiveness	Link to the department's Programs	Link to mandate letter commitments or to government-wide and departmental priorities
Insufficient information technology - the timely delivery of key statistical programs is adversely affected by inadequate and/or insufficient information technology	To mitigate this risk, the agency actively engaged key partners through effective governance structures and strategically prioritized its requirements for IT services. This impact of the risk did not materialize during the reporting period; the mitigation strategies are updated annually.	All programs were affected.	**Departmental priorities:** • Continue to research innovative ways to conduct surveys, respond to new data needs and reduce response burden by increased used of administrative and linked data to replace survey content. • Diversify the data formats available (2017–18 Departmental Plan)
Material breach - a material breach of confidential or sensitive information leads to a loss of public trust	The protection of data confidentiality is fundamental at Statistics Canada. The agency continued to effectively mitigate this risk through ongoing assessments, reviews and improvements to the informatics infrastructure and security and dissemination practices. Confidentiality remains a top priority for the agency. This impact of the risk did not materialize during the reporting period; the mitigation strategies are updated annually.	All programs were affected.	**Departmental priorities:** • Further strengthening of overall security and the protection of critical informatics technology from cyber-threats (2017–18 Departmental Plan)

Risks	Mitigating strategy and effectiveness	Link to the department's Programs	Link to mandate letter commitments or to government-wide and departmental priorities
Major error - An error in a major statistical report or program leads to a loss of credibility	The agency mitigated this risk by regularly performing thorough analysis and evaluations; rigorously testing processes; ensuring robust data validation strategies; and implementing a variety of actions relating to governance, communication, documentation, diagnostics and testing protocols. This impact of the risk did not materialize during the reporting period; the mitigation strategies are updated annually.	All programs were affected.	Not applicable
Declining quality - Falling household survey response rates negatively affect quality	The agency continued to develop mechanisms to respond to respondent preferences and increase the probability of survey responses. For example, the agency made greater use of multi-mode data-collection vehicles such as e-questionnaires and mobile-device-friendly applications. In addition, where appropriate, the agency actively sought out all possible administrative data alternatives, thereby reducing the reliance on survey responses. This impact of the risk did not materialize during the reporting period; the mitigation strategies are updated annually.	All programs were affected.	**Departmental priorities:** • Continue to research innovative ways to conduct surveys, respond to new data needs and reduce response burden by increased used of administrative and linked data to replace survey content. (2017–18 Departmental Plan)

Results: what we achieved

Program 1: Economic and Environmental Statistics

Description

Through the Economic and Environmental Statistics program, Statistics Canada creates a trusted, relevant and comprehensive source of information on the entire spectrum of Canada's economy to inform public debate on economic issues; support economic policy development, implementation and evaluation; and guide business decision making. These statistics support various agreements and statutory requirements specified by legislation or regulations in such areas as taxation.

Program highlights

This program produces monthly and annual measures of the gross domestic product, the Consumer Price Index, indicators of retail and wholesale trade, Canada's merchandise export and import statistics, estimates of agricultural income and expenditures, transportation statistics, and statistics relevant to the analysis of relationships between human activity and the environment.

Results

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada continued to deliver timely and accurate economic and environmental statistics, as well as analytical data products.

The agency also continued to manage and reduce response burden. It did this by examining content changes to ensure that data are not already available from other sources and that sample sizes are appropriately managed. In addition, it reviewed existing surveys to identify potential data duplication, and it conducted impact and feasibility studies to identify and minimize the likelihood of selection for multiple surveys. The agency has also been moving quickly to adopt electronic reporting, the data collection mode favoured by many businesses.

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada released two measures related to the sharing economy. This sector comprises activities facilitated by digital platforms where people rent out their skills (such as driving or computer skills) and make their resources (such as properties or cars) available for money. The new measures relate to ride sharing and accommodation sharing. Work on measuring such activities will be kept up to ensure that Canadians continue to have comprehensive measures of gross domestic product.

In its efforts to address climate change, the Canadian government implemented the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change. Under this framework, Canadian

jurisdictions are required to price carbon emissions by 2018. In 2016–17, Statistics Canada adapted the macroeconomic accounts to capture these various carbon pricing programs and thereby ensure that this pricing is reflected in measures of government revenue, business value added and national wealth.

With the upcoming legalization of cannabis, Statistics Canada has begun preparing to gauge the impact of this change and to shed light on economic and social activities related to the use of cannabis.

Other achievements include the collection of a redesigned Survey of Environmental Goods and Services, and the development of a prototype clean technology satellite account providing macroeconomic indicators on the sector, such as the proportion of gross domestic product attributable to this sector. The agency also developed a framework for improving data on the demand for clean technologies and for improving data related to adapted goods (i.e., goods that are significantly more resource-efficient than their standard versions). In addition, the agency conducted feasibility studies related to renewable energy produced in Canada to improve data quality and fill key data gaps and deficiencies related to solar power, wind, hydro and combustible fuels. Beginning in 2017–18, regular and timely economic statements will be issued for the clean technology sector.

Clean technology

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada released experimental data on clean technology activity in Canada. The data measure the clean technology sector's contribution to the economy, imports and exports of clean technology products, and household expenditures on clean technology products.

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada released the Natural Resources Satellite Account. This expandable framework can be used to present the agency's existing data holdings on this key economic sector, as well as provide increased detail for data users.

The agency also developed new data on household net worth. These data give more specific information on who holds wealth in Canada and provide policy makers and academics with new tools to examine inequality and its impact on Canadian society.

In addition, Statistics Canada released new estimates of the remaining useful service life of Canada's non-residential capital stock. These data can be used to guide policy makers as to where investment is required, and what type of investment is required, to ensure a healthy capital stock.

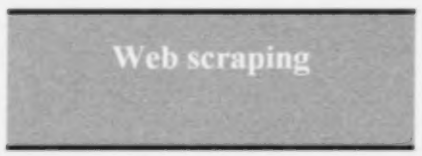
As well, in 2016–17, the agency improved the timeliness of its data on trade by exporter characteristics and expanded its foreign affiliate statistics program to capture research and development activities of majority-owned foreign affiliates operating in Canada.

Statistics Canada partnered with Global Affairs Canada to develop and produce detailed statistics to support trade negotiations with the United States on softwood lumber; and the agency built and published a softwood lumber satellite account.

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada began to release monthly indicators of electronic commerce and to publish the Bank of Canada's preferred measures of inflation as part of the Consumer Price Index. The agency is also experimenting with using scanner data for the Consumer Price Index.

As the result of a feasibility study conducted in 2016–17, Statistics Canada is developing, in 2017–18, official statistics related to foreign ownership of Canadian residential real estate and developing the first set of indicators from a comprehensive Canadian Housing Statistics Program. The feasibility study, conducted with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Finance Canada, involved user consultations and explored administrative and survey data sources.

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada worked with the Business Development Bank of Canada to launch a productivity benchmarking tool that allows Canadian firms to compare themselves against their industry peers. The agency also released new estimates of domestic regional trade flows developed from a database used to study interprovincial barriers to trade. This large release was accompanied by data visualizations to help users understand the information. In addition, Statistics Canada documented the core business microdatabases that will be posted online for the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research (CDER). Researchers at CDER began using business microdatabases with longitudinal corrections. CDER also began a partnership with Cornell University, HEC Montréal, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council to create a synthetic longitudinal business database that will facilitate CDER research off-site.



The agency is experimenting with web scraping to collect price information. Web scraping is used to extract data from websites.

In 2016–17, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) certified that Canada was compliant with the Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus (SDDS Plus). The SDDS Plus is the highest tier of the IMF's Data Standards Initiatives, certifying the publication of comprehensive, timely, accessible and reliable economic and financial data. Statistics Canada, the Bank of Canada and Finance Canada worked together over the course of 2016–17 to develop new data products and reporting

arrangements to achieve compliance. The SDDS Plus data for Canada are now posted on the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board.

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada published an innovative new product, the Canada and the World Statistics Hub. The first edition of the hub focused on Canada's economic and financial relationship with the United States, Canada's most important trading partner. This hub combines a number of useful data sources in a central interactive product. It provides an overview of the data, as well as links to additional data, write-ups, definitions and other background information that can be directly downloaded.

Results achieved

Expected results	Performance indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2016–17 Actual results	2015–16 Actual results	2014–15 Actual results
Canadians and public and private sector organizations use economic and environmental statistics for monitoring the economy, for policy development and for research	Number of analytical and data products accessed	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017	4,823,767 page views	Not available*	Not available*
Canadians and public and private sector organizations are informed about economic and environmental statistics for monitoring the economy, for policy development and for research	Percentage of surveys** with up-to-date metadata in the Integrated Metadatabase	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017	92%	75%	Not available*
	Percentage of surveys with user guide documentation up-to-date	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017	100%	100%	Not available*
	Response rate	85%	March 31, 2017	87%	Not available*	Not available*

* Actual Results identified as Not available, means the indicator did not exist for that fiscal year
** 'Surveys' refers to statistics-producing activities such as surveys, administrative data sources, derived surveys (national accounts, price indexes) and record linkage files.

Of the 240 statistical programs assessed in the Economic and Environmental Statistics program, 220 (92%) were fully compliant in terms of the completeness, accuracy, interpretability and

timeliness of their metadata. This represents an increase from 75% in 2015–16. The other 20 (8%) had minor deficiencies in terms of timeliness and accuracy.

To ensure that users have the guidance they require to benefit fully from Statistics Canada's information holdings, the agency must provide documentation that is comprehensive and up to date. For 2016–17, all mandatory technical reference guides were deemed available, timely, accurate and interpretable.

The response rate for surveys conducted by the Economic and Environmental Statistics program exceeded the target in 2016–17.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2016–17 Main estimates	2016–17 Planned spending	2016–17 Total authorities available for use	2016–17 Actual spending (authorities used)	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
128,535,138	128,535,138	128,227,129	128,571,340	36,202

Human resources (full-time equivalents or FTEs)

2016–17 Planned	2016–17 Actual	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
1,375	1,435	60

The difference between planned spending and actual spending is minimal. There was an increase in expenditures related to two new initiatives included in Budget 2016 and approved in the Supplementary Estimates process. These initiatives are enhancing Canada's financial and wealth statistics for improved financial system surveillance and economic policy development, and developing methods to gather data on foreign purchases of Canadian homes. However, this increase in expenditures was mainly offset by lower-than-anticipated expenditures related to the Employee Benefit Plan, for a net variance of $36,202.

The difference between planned and actual FTEs is mainly the result of the two new initiatives named above. Furthermore, FTEs vary slightly as a result of differences between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Program 2: Socio-economic Statistics

Description

Through the Socio-economic Statistics program, Statistics Canada provides integrated information and relevant analysis on the social and socio-economic characteristics of individuals, families and households, as well as on the major factors that affect their well-being. This information is used to inform public debate on socio-economic issues; to support social policy development, implementation and evaluation; and to guide public and private decision making. These statistics support requirements specified by legislation or regulations in such areas as labour, immigration, official languages and employment equity.

Program highlights

This program produces statistics on employment and the labour market, how graduates fare in the labour market, the health of Canadians, the integration of immigrants into Canadian society and the various pathways taken through the justice system.

Results

Throughout 2016–17, Statistics Canada delivered integrated and relevant demographic and socio-economic statistics on individuals, families and households, as well as on the major factors that affect the course of people's lives. The program also undertook project enhancements and redesigns to ensure the relevance and operational effectiveness of key surveys, such as the Labour Force Survey; the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours; the Survey of Household Spending; the Canadian Community Health Survey; and justice surveys.

In response to the increasing demand for information on aging and seniors, Statistics Canada consulted key stakeholders, reviewed existing data and developed a road map to address gaps. A strategy to improve data on seniors living in institutions was also developed and key indicators identified.

To improve both quality and timeliness, Statistics Canada is releasing leading tourism indicators based on land border information from the Canada Border Services Agency on a monthly basis. Surveys on the international and domestic travel of Canadians are being combined into the National Travel Survey to modernize the Tourism Statistics Program, improve data quality and ensure long-term financial sustainability. In 2016–17, a pilot version of the new survey was conducted. In addition, an exploratory analysis on the feasibility of using credit card data to complement information on tourism expenditures was performed. Discussions are underway with key industry partners to understand how these data can support the Tourism Statistics Program.

Innovation in Socio-economic Statistics

Using innovative means such as increasing the use of administrative data, microsimulation modelling and data linkages, the Socio-economic Statistics program disseminated key social information on a range of important indicators in areas such as tourism, education, justice, health, demography, income, labour, immigration and language.

Data from the Canadian Community Health Survey – Nutrition were released in June 2017. The nutrition survey helps address two key priorities from the mandate letter of the Minister of Health: promoting public health through the elimination of trans fats and the reduction of salt, and improving information on added sugars and artificial dyes in processed foods.

Work continues on redesigning various justice-related surveys to improve their relevance and timeliness, and to meet new priorities in the areas of policing and administration of justice. The Legal Aid Survey redesign was completed in 2016–17. These redesigns constitute an important step toward addressing the overrepresentation of vulnerable populations in the criminal justice system, a priority outlined in the departmental mandate letters for the Department of Justice and for Public Safety Canada.

The Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division is Statistics Canada's focal point for gender statistics and analyses. This division supports federal departments in finding and accessing sex-disaggregated data for the purpose of Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+), and it follows current and emerging data and analytical needs related to GBA+ in federal departments. GBA+ is an analytical tool that helps identify the potential impacts of policies, programs and services on diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people. The "plus" acknowledges that GBA goes beyond sex and gender differences to consider multiple identity factors that intersect to make people who they are (such as race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability). The Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division is also responsible for raising awareness of and promoting GBA+ training internally and conducted a number of training sessions with government departments on the availability of Statistics Canada data they can use when assessing the impacts of policies, programs, services, legislation and other initiatives on diverse groups of people.

Statistics Canada's social statistical programs and the census routinely collect information on gender and include content reflecting important gender issues. These data are used to produce national gender statistics, which are used in gender-based analysis. Information on other intersecting identity characteristics (e.g., age, Aboriginal identity, immigrant status, visible minority group and income) often allows for further disaggregation into subgroups of interest.

In January 2017, Statistics Canada released a new set of linguistic projections and an updated set of diversity projections. These projections are used for "what-if" scenarios in a number of government files, namely as a potential data source for developing the next action plan for official languages in Canada, and for the diversity and inclusion file (results and delivery).

The agency also engaged in an ambitious program of research on a wide range of topics related to the labour force, immigration and health. Highlights from the 2015 National Apprenticeship Survey were published, and a complementary analysis of the geographic mobility of apprenticeship completers and trade qualifiers was completed using linked administrative data.

In 2016–17, health research focused on several key areas, including maternal, child and youth health; the perinatal outcomes of vulnerable populations; aging and health, including social isolation and transitions to long-term care; the health outcomes of key populations, including Indigenous peoples and immigrants; patterns of physical activity and nutrition; and the impact of the environment on health, with a specific focus on air pollution.

In addition, a new socio-economic modelling tool—DYSEM—was created in 2016–17. Statistics Canada and a team of academics are currently working together using DYSEM to project the number of seniors requiring care by year, up to the year 2040.

Results achieved

Expected results	Performance indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2016–17 Actual results	2015–16 Actual results	2014–15 Actual results
Canadians and public- and private-sector organizations use socio-economic statistics for policy development and research	Number of analytical and data products accessed	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017	10,403,851 page views	Not available*	Not available*
Canadians and public- and private-sector organizations are informed about socio-economic statistics for policy development and research	Percentage of surveys** with up-to-date metadata in the Integrated Metadatabase	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017	90%	78%	Not available*
	Percentage of surveys with up-to-date user guide documentation	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017	100%	100%	Not available*
	Response rate	70%	March 31, 2017	80%	Not available*	Not available*

* Actual Results identified as Not available, means the indicator did not exist for that fiscal year

** 'Surveys' refers to statistics-producing activities such as surveys, administrative data sources, derived surveys (national accounts, price indexes) and record linkage files.

Of the 80 statistical programs assessed in the Socio-economic Statistics program, 73 (90%) were fully compliant in terms of the completeness, accuracy, interpretability and timeliness of their metadata. This represents an increase from 78% in 2015–16. The other seven statistical programs (10%) had minor deficiencies in terms of timeliness and accuracy.

To ensure that users have the guidance they require to benefit fully from Statistics Canada's information holdings, the agency must provide documentation that is comprehensive and up to date. For 2016–17, all mandatory technical reference guides were deemed available, timely, accurate and interpretable.

The response rate for surveys conducted by the Socio-economic Statistics program exceeded the target in 2016–17.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2016–17 Main estimates	2016–17 Planned spending	2016–17 Total authorities available for use	2016–17 Actual spending (authorities used)	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
100,763,339	100,763,339	99,420,646	99,346,940	-1,416,399

Human resources (full-time equivalents or FTEs)

2016–17 Planned	2016–17 Actual	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
1,147	1,141	-6

The difference between planned spending and actual spending is mainly the result of lower-than-anticipated expenditures related to the Employee Benefit Plan.

Planned and actual FTEs vary slightly as a result of differences between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Program 3: Censuses

Description

Through the Census programs, Statistics Canada provides information on changes in the Canadian population, in demographic characteristics, and in the agricultural sector. This information serves as a basis for public and private decision making, and research and analysis in areas of concern to Canadians. The program includes the Census of Population and the Census of Agriculture. Both the Census of Population and the Census of Agriculture are mandated by the Statistics Act; the Census of Population is also mandated in the Constitution Act.

Census of Population

The census is a critical and unique source of data at low levels of geography and for small populations. Because it is conducted every five years, it is possible to compare results to see what changes to Canada's population and society have occurred over time.

Census of Agriculture

To reduce respondent burden, Statistics Canada offers farmers flexibility in how and when they respond to the Census of Agriculture. For the 2016 Census of Agriculture, 55% of responses from farm operators were received through an electronic questionnaire, five times the rate recorded for the 2011 collection.

Results

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada conducted the 2016 Census of Population and the 2016 Census of Agriculture.

All Census of Population collection and data processing operations were completed ahead of schedule and under budget. Statistics Canada achieved the best results in Canadian census history, with an overall collection response rate of 98.4% and record response rates for the long-form questionnaire (97.8%), for Internet responses (68.3%) and for self-response (88.8%). The Internet response and self-response rates are world bests for censuses using a traditional approach. The communication approach (based on proactive social marketing practices), combined with various collection methods and strategies, helped ensure uniform high response rates across the country. Statistics Canada is releasing very high-quality results for a vast number of communities across Canada. Collection was also very successful for Indian reserves. The 2016 Census marked the highest participation rate among reserves in recent history, with only 14 incompletely enumerated reserves at the end of collection. This compares with 31 incompletely enumerated reserves in 2011.

Population and dwelling counts were released on February 8, 2017, as planned. This was the first release of 2016 results, and it was extensively covered by the media.

Overall, an accelerated release schedule has been adopted, and all major 2016 Census results are being released 10 months faster than was the case for the 2011 Census.

Innovation in the Census of Agriculture

In 2016, 55% of responses from farm operators were received through electronic questionnaires—this was five times the rate recorded for the 2011 collection. The Census of Agriculture used more administrative information and earth observation data to validate results.

In June 2016, the Census Program Transformation Division was created to lead research in the census methodologies of the future. Future methodologies will rely primarily on the use of information from administrative sources to produce the population and dwelling counts and censuses will collect information directly from Canadians only when it is not available from other sources. Research activities are progressing according to the project's plan.

Collection for the Census of Agriculture was also very successful. For the first time, data were collected on technology use, direct marketing practices, succession planning, farm practices and land features, as well as renewable-energy-producing systems.

The Census of Population collects information on gender and includes content reflecting important gender issues. These data are used to produce national gender statistics, which are used in gender-based analysis. Census information on sex and related characteristics is available for small geographic areas, such as municipalities, and for small population groups, such as seniors or recent immigrants.

Results achieved

Expected results	Performance indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2016–17 Actual results	2015–16 Actual results	2014–15 Actual results
Canadians and government policy makers use Census of Population and Census of Agriculture data to make informed decisions.	Number of analytical and data products accessed for the Census of Population	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017	9,392,945 page views	Not available*	Not available*
	Number of analytical and data products accessed for the Census of Agriculture	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017	472,333	Not available*	Not available*
Canadians and government policy makers are informed about Census of Population and Census of Agriculture data to make informed decisions.	Percentage of surveys** with up-to-date metadata in the Integrated Metadatabase	Establishing baseline	To be determined once release schedule is set	100%	67%	Not available*
	Percentage of surveys with user guide documentation up-to-date	Establishing baseline	To be determined once release schedule is set	100%	100%	Not available*

* Actual Results identified as Not available, means the indicator did not exist for that fiscal year
** 'Surveys' refers to statistics-producing activities such as surveys, administrative data sources, derived surveys (national accounts, price indexes) and record linkage files.

The 2016 Census of Population was fully compliant in terms of the completeness, accuracy, interpretability and timeliness of the metadata associated with the data that have been released to date. The remaining data releases for the 2016 Census of Population, the 2016 Census of Agriculture and associated programs will be assessed for the 2017–18 report.

To ensure that users have the guidance they require to benefit fully from Statistics Canada's information holdings, the agency must provide documentation that is comprehensive and up to date. For 2016–17, all mandatory technical reference guides for the 2016 Census released as of March 2017 were deemed available, timely, accurate and interpretable. The remaining technical reference guides for the 2016 Census will be assessed for the 2017–18 report.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

	2016–17 Main estimates	2016–17 Planned spending	2016–17 Total authorities available for use	2016–17 Actual spending (authorities used)	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
Gross Expenditures	374,123,155	374,123,155	297,819,336	297,489,534	-76,633,621
Respendable Revenue	-7,974,616	-7,974,616	-7,974,616	-7,974,616	0
Net Expenditures	**366,148,539**	**366,148,539**	**289,844,720**	**289,514,918**	**-76,633,621**

Human resources (full-time equivalents or FTEs)

	2016–17 Planned	2016–17 Actual	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
Gross Expenditures	1,788	1,444	-344
Respendable Revenue	-34	-34	0
Net Expenditures	1,754	1,410	-344

The difference between planned spending and actual spending is mainly the result of the following:

- Budget is being carried forward from 2016–17 to 2017–18, which is partially offset by budget that was carried forward from 2015–16 to 2016–17.
- The Census of Population realized savings because of higher-than-anticipated levels of self-response, including a higher-than-planned Internet response. This reduced the effort required for in-person follow-ups, and reduced expenditures for data capture of returned paper forms and for postal services.

As a result of the cyclical nature of the Census Program, its budget and spending profile may vary between years.

The difference between planned and actual FTEs is explained by adjustments made to planned salary expenditures, because of budget carried forward from 2016–17 to 2017–18. Furthermore, FTEs vary slightly as a result of differences between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Program 4: Statistical Infrastructure

Description

Through the Statistical Infrastructure program, Statistics Canada administers activities and services that support a strong statistical system. These activities and services include development of sound statistical methodology, standardized concepts and classifications, development and provision of information about the agency's surveys and statistical programs; and the development and maintenance of registers of enterprises and addresses for statistical purposes. The activities and services also include data collection for Statistics Canada's surveys, the production of Statistics Canada's catalogued publications, online databases; and dissemination through Statistics Canada's official release vehicle. As well as the coordination of those aspects of the agency's Integrated Strategic Planning Process, which ensures the continuity and quality maintenance of programs.

Program highlights

This program is a centre of expertise that provides centralized, leading-edge support to all parts of the agency. The program also conducts a wide variety of analytical studies focused on current and emerging issues of importance to Canadians. It undertakes research and development activities relating to a number of areas, such as statistical methodology, data collection and operational activities.

Results

In 2016–17, the Statistical Infrastructure program continued to support a strong statistical system.

The agency's core strategy for ensuring robustness is to develop and maintain a 10-year plan that identifies all investments required to ensure the efficiency, continuity and quality of all statistical programs. This plan is a key part of the Integrated Strategic Planning Process, a rigorous multi-year planning framework that incorporates all agency requirements for financial, information technology and human resources.

The coherent presentation of statistics requires the development and use of standard classifications. Statistics Canada worked closely with the United States and Mexico to update the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). New versions of NAICS and NAPCS were released in 2016–17.

The Quality Assurance Framework is a key reference document that supports the agency's Corporate Management Framework. The new edition, published in 2016–17, leverages best

management practices developed within the agency, as well as lessons learned from partnerships with other statistical organizations.

Statistics Canada integrated a small area estimation system into the corporate suite of generalized systems. The system can produce estimates for small geographic areas (or detailed industries) by combining survey estimates and administrative data using data models. The new system was successfully launched following a series of evaluations of prototypes and several large-scale surveys.

Alternative information sources

Statistics Canada continued to expand the use of alternative information sources to replace, complement and supplement survey programs. This included using private sector "big data" sources for statistical purposes, using satellite imagery to track agricultural field crop conditions, taking direct measurements through intelligent instruments rather than survey questionnaires and conducting automated collection of information from the Internet. The agency also continued to pursue partnerships with federal departments, provinces and organizations to acquire alternative information sources.

Statistics Canada's statistical programs rely on sound, proven and robust methodologies developed through research and experimentation. In 2016–17, there were significant advances in developing recommendations for frame construction and sampling design strategies, enhancing the agency's automated disclosure control software to meet client-driven demand to reduce the number of cell suppressions while ensuring sufficient confidentiality practices, and improving the generalized system for data integration.

The Statistical Infrastructure program's activities and services also include data collection for Statistics Canada's surveys. In 2016–17, the Integrated Collection and Operation System was successfully used for the census, and, since then, it has been adapted for use by the Consumer Price Index. Work is underway to extend its use to other surveys—to transform them and to offer respondents a self-response option.

For all surveys where computer-assisted interviewing is used, responsive collection design has been implemented and new survey management tools have been developed and put into action. Where e-questionnaires are used, a recent analysis of take-up and completion rates gave the agency a better understanding of how to maximize results. And, in response to the ever-growing use of cell phones, contact information indicators were developed to ensure the best collection outcomes.

The vast majority of the software development required for the New Dissemination Model was completed as planned in 2016–17. The project is on track for launch in the spring of 2018.

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada consulted several government departments and agencies to gauge their interest in using Statistics Canada's platform for publishing government statistics. There was a high level of support for the idea. Plans were put in place to conduct a pilot project in 2017–18, in which additional data will be published from several federal departments.

Crowdsourcing initiative

Statistics Canada initiated a pilot project aimed at examining the potential of crowdsourcing for statistical purposes. The pilot invites Canadians to update the physical characteristics of buildings in the Ottawa–Gatineau region on electronic maps using open-source technologies. So far, this experiment has been met with great enthusiasm.

A longer-term proposal is now being developed for creating the Government Statistics Centre. This would support the government's objectives of improving the quality of publicly available data in Canada and making more government data available to the public.

A number of enhancements were also made to the Statistics Canada website as part of a project to improve the experience of website visitors. These include a way to navigate through results for particular geographic locations, a revised "Statistics by subject" module and a set of high-level indicators that include the ability to find provincial data.

Statistics Canada continues to play a key role in developing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators in Canada, in support of Agenda 2030. Extensive consultation on proposed indicators and examination of Canada's data holdings are underway to ensure Canada can meet the data challenges of the SDGs. Data gaps are also being identified to determine areas of focus for data development. Statistics Canada hosted a very successful fifth meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in March 2017 in Ottawa.

Results achieved

Expected results	Performance indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2016–17 Actual results	2015–16 Actual results	2014–15 Actual results
An infrastructure of statistical services and activities is administered to support an effective statistical system.	Percentage of programs directly supported by methodology services	100%	March 31, 2017	100%	100%	100%
	Percentage of programs using statistical infrastructure services	100%	March 31, 2017	100%	100%	100%
	Percentage of programs using operational statistical services	100%	March 31, 2017	100%	100%	100%

Over the last three years, all performance indicators for the Statistical Infrastructure program have achieved their target values.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2016–17 Main estimates	2016–17 Planned spending	2016–17 Total authorities available for use	2016–17 Actual spending (authorities used)	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
97,950,720	97,950,720	168,771,678	86,607,104	-11,343,616

Human resources (full-time equivalents or FTEs)

2016–17 Planned	2016–17 Actual	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
989	765	-224

The difference between planned spending and actual spending is mainly the result of the following:

- budget earmarked for anticipated future pressures from the renewal of collective bargaining agreements
- planned internal realignments between the Statistical Infrastructure program and the Internal Services program
- unused amounts to be carried forward to 2017–18 to support the agency's Integrated Strategic Planning Process.

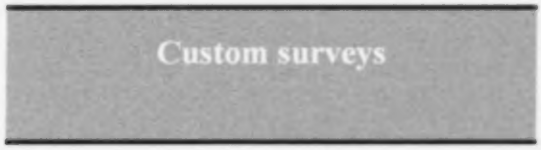
Throughout the year, forecasted lapses and carry-forwards from all programs are managed centrally within the Statistical Infrastructure program to facilitate priority planning.

The difference between planned and actual FTEs is partly the result of internal realignments between the Statistical Infrastructure program and the Internal Services program. Furthermore, FTEs vary slightly as a result of differences between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Program 5: Cost-recovered Statistical Services

Description

Through the Cost-recovered Statistical Services program, Statistics Canada produces on-demand, high-quality, cost-recovered statistical services that meet specific needs of federal, provincial and territorial institutions and other clients that are not met by the core statistical program.



Custom surveys include surveys on cybersecurity, core public infrastructure, regulatory compliance, clean energy and public transit, job vacancies and wages, and Canadians with disabilities.

Results

By undertaking cost-recovery work, Statistics Canada fulfills its second strategic outcome and ensures that data are made available to all Canadians.

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada conducted the Federal Jurisdiction Workplace Survey, a large-scale survey for Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). This survey covered businesses under federal jurisdiction and collected substantial information on workplace arrangements. The agency also worked with ESDC on a research project focusing on social enterprises.

In addition, a new iteration of the Bioproducts Production and Development Survey was completed for Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada performed numerous cost-recovery activities related to socio-economic statistics. Several surveys were completed for federal departments, such as the Employment Insurance Coverage Survey for ESDC; the first wave of the Survey on Sexual Misconduct in the Canadian Armed Forces for the Department of National Defence; the Canadian Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey for Health Canada; and the Official Languages Demand for Services Survey for various departments. Work also continued on the Childhood National Immunization Coverage Survey, the Ontario Child Health Study and the Life After Service Survey.

The agency continued to enhance access to microdata for researchers through Real Time Remote Access, the Data Liberation Initiative and the research data centres. A significant number of new data files became available to users through these programs in 2016–17, and new research data centres were opened, bringing the total number to 30.

Work is also continuing on making more linked and administrative data ready for the research data centres, including longitudinal tax information, and mortality and hospitalization data.

Fiscal year 2016–17 was the second year of a collective partnership between Statistics Canada, the Canadian Research Data Centres Network, and the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services. Work also began with ESDC to bring in employment insurance status vector data.

Strategic discussions about modernizing the access infrastructure continued. As a result of consultation with users, the Real Time Remote Access platform is now moving to a web interface, where users will be able to extract statistical information without being required to know specific statistical languages.

On an ongoing basis, Statistics Canada is carrying out a range of formal and informal consultations with external stakeholders to understand gaps and priority needs. Feedback largely focuses on the availability of data through the access programs and the ease of access to microdata.

Data collection for the Aboriginal Peoples Survey began in January 2017 and will continue until summer 2017. A particular initiative of this program was to increase Inuit hiring in Nunavut; as a result, over three-quarters of the overall collection team in Nunavut was local.

Data collection for the Canadian Survey on Disability began on March 1, 2017, and will continue until the summer of 2017. The survey, which was converted early to the electronic questionnaire format, obtained an accessibility score of 95%. A number of accessibility tools were used in respondent relations, such as introductory letters prepared in a larger font, a Braille insert and a colour infographic.

Global Affairs Canada is sponsoring Statistics Canada to provide technical assistance in the Caribbean. National statistical offices in the Caribbean typically have very limited financial, human and technical resources, yet they have to meet the same data needs as larger countries like Canada. The project involves working with 14 Caribbean countries to build a regional approach for enhancing the system of national accounts, developing an infrastructure for business and household surveys, and improving the dissemination of data and the sharing of expertise in the region. The focus of project activities in 2016–17 was on developing and testing new

approaches, methods and systems for this region using a hands-on learning approach that has proven successful in other large-scale technical assistance projects Statistics Canada has led.

The agency also engaged in program and knowledge-transfer activities such as regional symposia, joint training with international organizations and the documentation of best management practices.

Results achieved

Expected results	Performance indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2016–17 Actual results	2015–16 Actual results	2014–15 Actual results
Government, universities, other institutions and private sector clients have access to the appropriate service providing access to microdata files that meets their needs.	Number of post-secondary institutions, governmental and other organizations receiving access to microdata files	80	March 31, 2017	126	Not available*	Not available*
Government, institutions and private sector clients have access to available, microdata files subject to confidentiality and privacy controls, as well as public use microdata files to meet their information needs as requested through the Research Data Centres, the Federal Research Data Centre, Real-Time Remote Access, the Data Liberation Initiative and the Access to PUMFs collection.	Number of cycles of microdata files and public use microdata files available to Canadian post-secondary institutions, research data centres and other institutions.	1,720	March 31, 2017	2,431	Not available*	Not available*
Government policy makers, institutions and private sector clients use the services for data capture and imaging, coding and access to Statistics Canada's microdata files, customized to meet their needs.	Percentage of Collection Operation Service Agreements (COSA) components that are met (cost recovery)	90%	March 31, 2017	97%	Not available*	Not available*

* Actual Results identified as Not available, means the indicator did not exist for that fiscal year

In 2016–17, all performance indicators for the Cost-recovered Statistical Services program exceeded their target values.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

	2016–17 Main estimates	2016–17 Planned spending	2016–17 Total authorities available for use	2016–17 Actual spending (authorities used)	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
Gross Expenditures	112,025,384	112,025,384	112,025,384	101,847,543	-10,177,841
Respendable Revenue	-112,025,384	-112,025,384	-112,025,384	-101,847,543	10,177,841
Net Expenditures	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Human resources (full-time equivalents or FTEs)

	2016–17 Planned	2016–17 Actual	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
Gross Expenditures	923	1,044	121
Respendable Revenue	-923	-1,044	-121
Net Expenditures	**0**	**0**	**0**

The agency's statistical program is funded from two sources: direct parliamentary appropriations and cost-recovery activities. Statistics Canada has the authority to generate $120 million annually. In recent years, "respendable" cost-recovery revenues have contributed from $84 million to $109 million annually to the agency's total resources, thus providing funds for approximately 1,000 FTEs. A large portion of these respendable revenues comes from federal departments to fund specific statistical projects.

The difference between planned and actual FTEs is the result of a larger portion of respendable revenues being related to salary. Furthermore, FTEs vary slightly as a result of differences between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Information on Statistics Canada's lower-level programs is available on Statistics Canada's website[vii] and in the TBS InfoBase.[viii]

Internal Services

Description

Internal Services are those groups of related activities and resources that the federal government considers to be services in support of programs and/or required to meet corporate obligations of an organization. Internal Services refers to the activities and resources of the 10 distinct service categories that support Program delivery in the organization, regardless of the Internal Services delivery model in a department. The 10 service categories are Management and Oversight Services; Communications Services; Legal Services; Human Resources Management Services; Financial Management Services; Information Management Services; Information Technology Services; Real Property Services; Materiel Services; and Acquisition Services.

Results

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada continued to work to maximize the efficiency of its internal services and thereby ensure that statistical programs use the largest possible share of available resources. The agency delivers its internal services in a cost-effective manner, and it has developed a number of strategies to continue increasing efficiencies, including modernizing the information technology (IT) infrastructure and adopting common tools and processes for these services.

Statistics Canada has continued to move forward with data centre modernization (Phase 2). The joint governance approach established between Statistics Canada and Shared Services Canada was successful in obtaining the IT infrastructure required to deliver Statistics Canada's programs in 2016–17. Planning has now begun on establishing a steady state in which the agency will have access to robust, secure and reliable enterprise IT infrastructure services on an ongoing basis. Statistics Canada is well positioned to take a leadership role in developing new horizontal IT infrastructure solutions that could benefit government departments, such as a high-capacity computing platform to process increasingly large and complex data holdings.

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada continued its efforts to attract new talent to its workforce by launching several initiatives to simplify the recruitment process. The agency created large prequalified pools of candidates to give managers faster access to qualified staff. Thirteen collective selection processes were launched in 2016–17 to staff positions within the EC, CS, MA, AS and CR occupational groups. These pools generated 1,446 qualified candidates and led to 493 appointments to date, with more to come. The agency aligned its assessment methods with public service standards to have greater consistency between performance expectations and selection processes. Assessment methods leveraging past accomplishments were used, providing employees the opportunity to demonstrate their own suitability for the position. Assessments also relied on past performance by using Public Service Performance Assessment results for basic

screening against core competencies. This approach provided reliable results for management and on average reduced the length of the process by 50% (from an average of eight months to an average of four months).

Student bridging has become more common, allowing managers to quickly appoint students who show promise. In fiscal year 2016–17, 87 student bridging appointments were made, an increase of 67% compared with the 52 student bridging appointments made in fiscal year 2015–16. Indeterminate student bridging appointments represented 30% of all external indeterminate hires, whereas this proportion was 25% in the previous fiscal year.

The agency also reviewed some of its education requirements to streamline processes and increase flexibility for hiring managers. These activities will allow Statistics Canada to recruit candidates with the right skills and background for the work, and facilitate career progression.

Furthermore, a corporate approach to talent outreach targeting specific shortage areas was implemented, with a focus on hiring people with data science skills. Eight data science students were hired in fiscal year 2016–17, two of whom were bridged into the EC Recruitment and Development Program.

In 2016–17, the agency continued to improve its Integrated Strategic Planning Process and applied the Departmental Project Management Framework. The Integrated Strategic Planning Process allowed Statistics Canada to manage operational risks, maintain the continuity and quality of programs, and incrementally align programs with the evolving data needs of Canadians. The Departmental Project Management Framework was applied to a total of 140 projects with costs of $150,000 or more in 2016–17.

Statistics Canada also continued to engage in transformation working groups with federal departments and the Treasury Board Secretariat to develop plans for common tools and processes (such as SAP and My Government of Canada Human Resources).

In 2016–17, Statistics Canada supported pay modernization by assisting departments not yet using PeopleSoft, the standard government human resources system. The non-PeopleSoft departments have jointly developed a web-based application that links compensation information directly to the new Phoenix pay system. Statistics Canada held regular meetings with these departments to give support, knowledge and improvements to the compensation community by sharing best practices and lessons learned.

Communications, outreach and engagement with the public continued in 2016–17 using Web 2.0 tools, including social media platforms, chat sessions with Statistics Canada experts, blog posts, online tutorials and videos, as well as visuals and infographics highlighting aspects of major

releases. In addition, a series of presentations entitled "Talking Stats" was held in various locations throughout the country.

To help celebrate the country's 150th birthday, Statistics Canada has been engaging with Canadians through an ambitious Canada 150 program. Activities and events include

- the launch of a four-part speaker series
- the launch of Connecting Stats, Stories and People[ix], a new monthly blog that features compelling interviews with key data users and stakeholders on how, together, we tell Canada's story in numbers
- a contest to encourage young Canadians to express themselves in a creative and engaging way on Canada 150 key themes
- numerous online activities to provide a historical perspective of Canada and to demonstrate the depth and wealth of Statistics Canada's information, including
    - social media messages with interesting facts about Canada and the latest updates on planned activities using the hashtags #Canada150 and #ByTheNumbers
    - "Canada Day… by the numbers[x]," an article that describes Canada's ethnocultural diversity, national identity, land and natural environment, and more
    - "Behind every number: A portrait of Canada[xi]," a video featuring Canada through the lens of statistics
    - a series of Canadian Megatrends[xii] articles on a variety of topics.

Planning continues for Statistics Canada's centennial in 2018.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2016–17 Main Estimates	2016–17 Planned Spending	2016–17 Total Authorities Available for use	2016–17 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
58,086,277	58,086,277	76,741,759	77,476,859	19,390,582

Human resources (full-time equivalents or FTEs)

2016–17 Planned FTEs	2016–17 Actual FTEs	2016–17 Difference (actual minus planned)
519	653	134

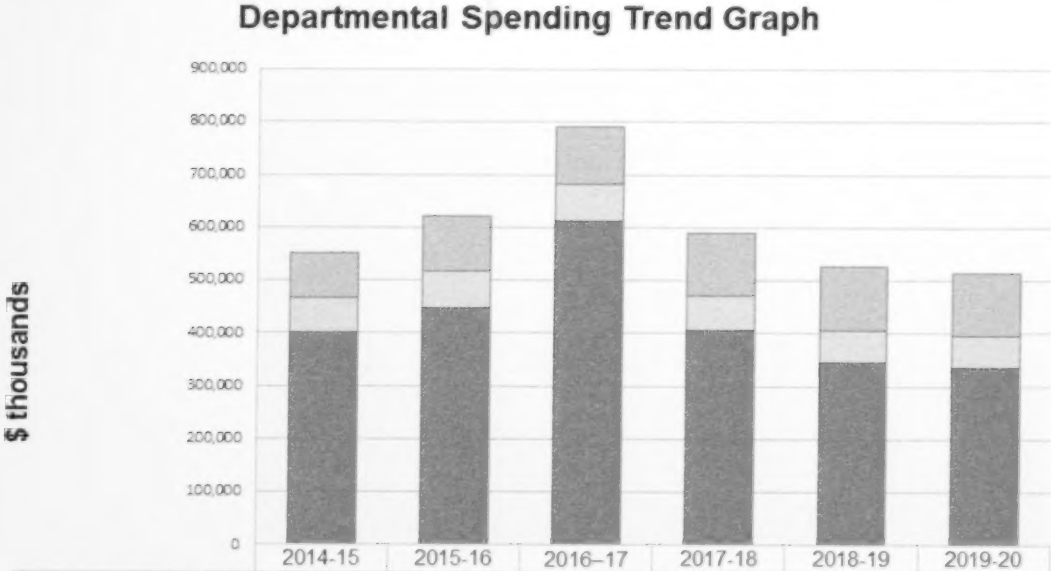
The difference between planned spending and actual spending is mainly the result of the following:

- increased investment in the mobility and modernization initiatives
- additional spending related to internal information technology support
- planned internal realignments between the Statistical Infrastructure program and the Internal Services program.

The difference between planned and actual FTEs is mainly the result of additional spending related to internal information technology support and internal realignments between the Statistical Infrastructure program and the Internal Services program.

Analysis of trends in spending and human resources

Actual expenditures



	2014-15	2015-16	2016–17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Respendable Revenue	84,333	104,335	109,822	120,000	120,000	120,000
Statutory	66,583	70,841	70,717	65,492	60,827	60,135
Voted	400,619	446,720	610,800	405,559	344,894	334,888
Total	551,536	621,895	791,339	591,050	525,720	515,023

As shown in the Departmental Spending Trend Graph, voted spending peaked in 2016–17 when the agency conducted the 2016 Census of Population and the 2016 Census of Agriculture, and will drop sharply in 2017–18 as these activities begin to wind down. A typical census cycle covers a minimum seven-year period, with cycles overlapping. Funding for the 2021 Census of Population and the 2021 Census of Agriculture has not yet been approved, which amplifies the decrease in the overall Census Program funding. Amounts carried forward from the operating budget and frozen allotments are not included in planned spending for future years.

Statistics Canada's statutory spending relates to the Employee Benefit Plan. It is a function of planned salary spending and therefore fluctuates along with voted spending. Statistics Canada has the authority to generate $120 million annually in respendable revenue from cost-recovery activities.

Budgetary performance summary for Programs and Internal Services (dollars)

Programs and Internal Services	2016–17 Main Estimates	2016–17 Planned spending	2017–18 Planned spending	2018–19 Planned spending	2016–17 Total authorities available for use	2016–17 Actual spending (authorities used)	2015–16 Actual spending (authorities used)	2014–15 Actual spending (authorities used)
Economic and Environmental Statistics	128,535,138	128,535,138	129,398,587	129,318,027	128,227,129	128,571,340	130,488,036	132,627,053
Socio-economic Statistics	100,763,339	100,763,339	99,153,760	98,621,712	99,420,646	99,346,940	101,784,521	100,399,795
Censuses	374,123,155	374,123,155	52,610,877	15,534,420	297,819,336	297,489,534	143,002,356	69,835,205
Statistical Infrastructure	97,950,720	97,950,720	120,393,991	93,066,264	168,771,678	86,607,104	87,473,605	116,399,563
Cost-Recovered Statistical Services	112,025,384	112,025,384	124,585,384	124,585,384	112,025,384	101,847,543	96,359,919	76,333,208
Subtotal	**813,397,736**	**813,397,736**	**526,142,598**	**461,125,807**	**806,264,173**	**713,862,461**	**559,108,437**	**495,594,824**
Internal Services	58,086,277	58,086,277	64,907,612	64,594,631	76,741,759	77,476,859	62,786,663	55,940,845
Total Gross Expenditures	**871,484,013**	**871,484,013**	**591,050,210**	**525,720,437**	**883,005,932**	**791,339,320**	**621,895,100**	**551,535,669**
Respendable Revenue	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-109,822,159	-104,334,535	-84,333,208
Total Net Expenditures	**751,484,013**	**751,484,013**	**471,050,210**	**405,720,437**	**763,005,932**	**681,517,161**	**517,560,565**	**467,202,461**

Statistics Canada is funded from two sources: direct parliamentary appropriations and cost-recovery activities. Statistics Canada has the authority to generate $120 million annually in

respendable revenue in two streams: statistical surveys and related services, and custom requests and workshops. In recent years, respendable cost-recovery revenues have contributed from $84 million to $109 million annually to the agency's total resources. A large portion of these respendable revenues comes from federal departments to fund specific statistical projects.

Spending fluctuations between all years presented in the above table are mainly the result of the Census Program. Activity for this program peaked in 2016–17 when the 2016 Census of Population and the 2016 Census of Agriculture were conducted, and will drop sharply in 2017–18 and 2018–19 as these activities begin to wind down. This pattern is typical for the agency because of the cyclical nature of the Census Program. Funding for the 2021 Census of Population and the 2021 Census of Agriculture has not yet been approved, which amplifies the decrease in the overall Census Program funding.

The difference between 2016–17 actual spending and 2016–17 total authorities available for use is largely attributable to the success of the 2016 Census of Population, which reached the peak of its cyclical funding profile in 2016–17, and to funding earmarked for anticipated future pressures from the renewal of collective bargaining agreements. Throughout the year, forecasted lapses and carry-forwards are managed centrally within the Statistical Infrastructure program based on prioritization.

Spending on Internal Services temporarily increased in 2016–17 as the agency invested in modernizing the work environment to offset current government-wide space pressures and to help increase staff mobility.

Additional analysis by program can be found in the "Results" sections of the Departmental Results Report.

Actual human resources

Human resources summary for Programs and Internal Services (full-time equivalents)

Programs and Internal Services	2014–15 Actual	2015–16 Actual	2016–17 Planned	2016–17 Actual	2017–18 Planned	2018–19 Planned
Economic and Environmental Statistics	1,226	1,384	1,375	1,435	1,376	1,373
Socio-economic Statistics	706	1,136	1,147	1,141	1,096	1,090
Censuses	576	1,087	1,788	1,444	497	136
Statistical Infrastructure	1,117	954	989	765	888	873
Cost-Recovered Statistical Services	562	1,013	923	1,044	1,010	1,010
Subtotal	**4,188**	**5,573**	**6,223**	**5,829**	**4,867**	**4,481**
Internal Services	571	586	519	653	591	587
Total Gross Expenditures	**4,758**	**6,160**	**6,742**	**6,482**	**5,458**	**5,068**
Respendable Revenue	-635	-1,074	-957	-1,078	-1,044	-1,044
Total Net Expenditures	**4,123**	**5,086**	**5,784**	**5,404**	**4,415**	**4,025**

Included in the gross expenditure FTEs are approximately 200 public servant FTEs based across Canada outside the National Capital Region. Also included are 967 interviewer FTEs (representing approximately 1,800 interviewers) outside the National Capital Region. These interviewers are part-time workers whose assigned workweeks are determined by the volume of collection work available; they are hired under the Statistics Act, by the authority of the Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development. Interviewers are covered by two separate collective agreements and are employed through Statistical Survey Operations. Many of

Statistics Canada's main outputs rely heavily on data collection and analysis and on the administration of these activities.

Of the 967 interviewer FTEs, 260 are working on respendable revenues (representing approximately 484 interviewers).

The difference between planned and actual FTEs for 2016–17 is largely the result of operating budget carried forward from 2016–17 to 2017–18. Furthermore, FTEs vary slightly as a result of differences between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Expenditures by vote

For information on Statistics Canada's organizational voted and statutory expenditures, consult the Public Accounts of Canada 2017.[xiii]

Alignment of spending with the whole-of-government framework

Alignment of 2016–17 actual spending with the whole-of-government framework[xiv] (dollars)

Program	Spending Area	Government of Canada Outcome	2016–17 Actual Spending
Economic and Environmental Statistics	Government Affairs	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government	128,571,340
Socio-economic Statistics	Government Affairs	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government	99,346,940
Censuses	Government Affairs	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government	289,514,918
Statistical Infrastructure	Government Affairs	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government	86,607,104
Cost-recovered Statistical Services	Government Affairs	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government	0

Total spending by spending area (dollars)

Spending Area	Total Planned Spending	Total Actual Spending
Economic Affairs	0	0
Social Affairs	0	0
International Affairs	0	0
Government Affairs	693,397,736	604,040,302

Financial statements and financial statements highlights

Financial statements

Statistics Canada's financial statements[xv] (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2017 are *available on the departmental website*.

Financial statements highlights

The financial highlights presented within this report are intended to serve as a general overview of Statistics Canada's financial position and operations, and should be read in conjunction with the 2016–17 Departmental Financial Statements.

Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited)
For the year ended March 31, 2017
(dollars)

Financial Information	2016–17 Planned Results	2016–17 Actual	2015–16 Actual	Difference (2016–17 actual minus 2016–17 planned)	Difference (2016–17 actual minus 2015–16 actual)
Total expenses	962,196,922	871,308,635	731,502,346	(90,888,287)	139,806,289
Total revenues	105,616,787	111,220,473	103,137,103	5,603,686	8,083,370
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	856,580,135	760,088,162	628,365,243	(96,491,973)	131,722,919

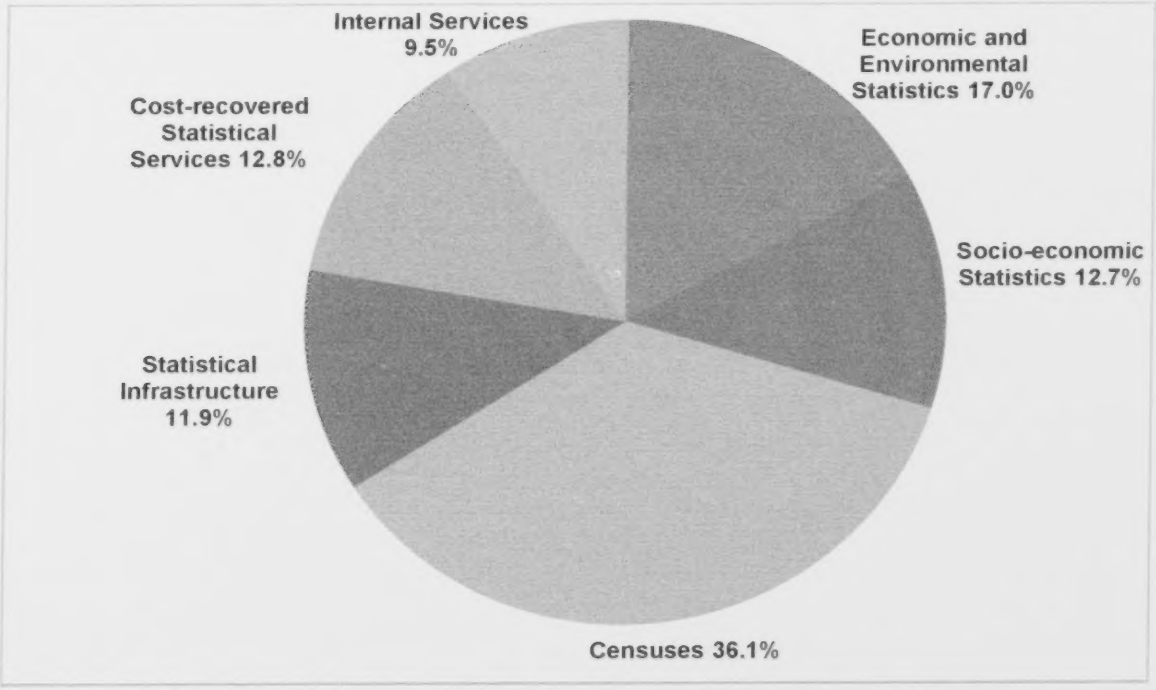
Statistics Canada's future-oriented statement of operations[xvi] (unaudited) for the year that ended March 31, 2017, is available on the agency's website.

The net cost of operations before government funding and transfers was $760.1 million, an increase of $131.7 million (21.0%) from $628.4 million in 2015–16. This increase is mostly the result of an increase in expenditures for the data collection and processing activities of the 2016 Census Program.

The difference between planned and actual net costs for 2016–17 is $96.5 million (11.3%). This decrease is mainly the result of lower census expenditures than anticipated. In 2016–17, the Census of Population saved money because of higher-than-anticipated levels of self-response, including a higher-than-planned Internet response. This reduced the effort required for in-person follow-ups, and reduced expenditures for data capture of returned paper forms and for postal services.

For more information on the distribution of expenses by program and type, please see the two charts below.

Gross expenditures by program activity[1]

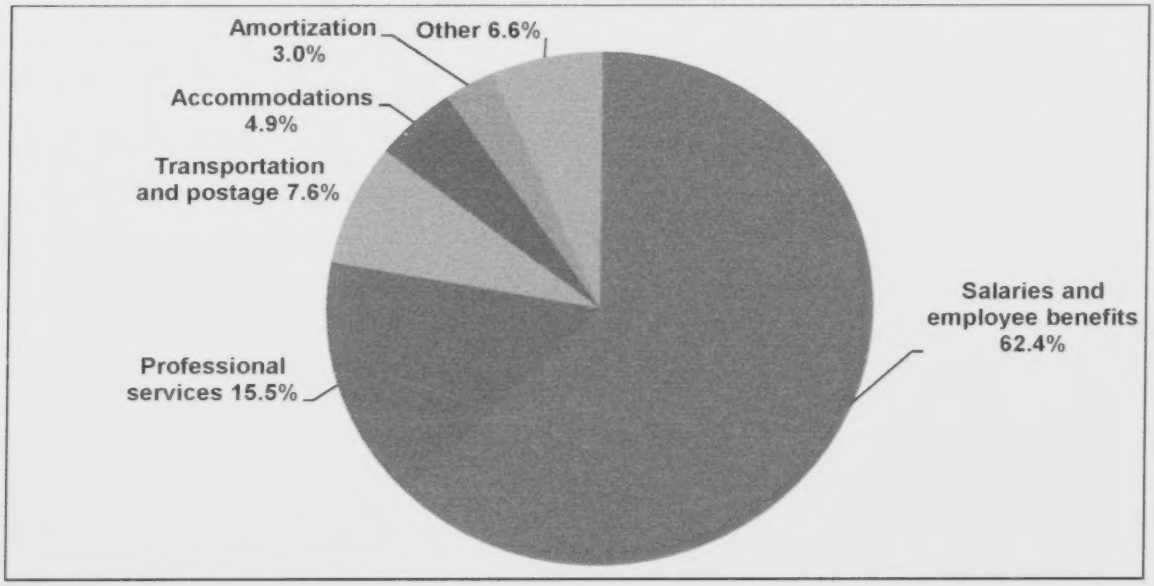


Total expenses, including respendable revenue and services provided without charge by other federal government departments, were $871.3 million in 2016–17. These expenses comprise $314.8 million (36.1%) for Censuses, $148.5 million (17.0%) for the Economic and Environmental Statistics program, $111.2 million (12.8%) for Cost-recovered Statistical

[1] Gross expenditures: Total spending including respendable revenues.

Services, $110.3 million (12.7%) for the Socio-economic Statistics program, $104.0 million (11.9%) for Statistical Infrastructure, and $82.5 million (9.5%) for Internal Services.

Gross expenditures by type



Statistics Canada spent $871.3 million in 2016–17. These expenses comprise $543.7 million (62.4%) for salaries and employee benefits, $134.9 million (15.5%) for professional services, $66.4 million (7.6%) for transportation and postage, $42.6 million (4.9%) for accommodations, $25.8 million (3.0%) for amortization, and $57.9 million (6.6%) for other expenses.

Condensed Statement of Financial Position (unaudited)
As at March 31, 2017
(dollars)

Financial Information	2016–17	2015–16	Difference (2016–17 minus 2015–16)
Total net liabilities	151,939,544	159,294,338	(7,354,794)
Total net financial assets	72,972,937	68,387,856	4,585,081
Departmental net debt	78,966,607	90,906,482	(11,939,875)
Total non-financial assets	154,372,964	160,058,640	(5,685,676)
Departmental net financial position	75,406,357	69,152,158	6,254,199

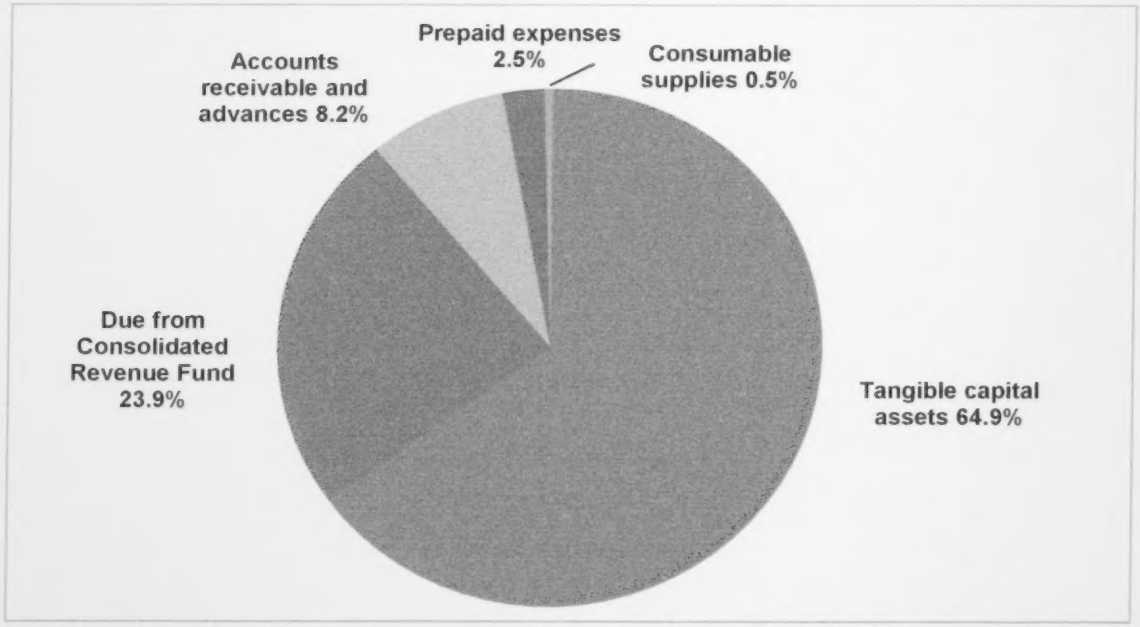
The departmental net financial position was $75.4 million at the end of 2016–17, an increase of $6.2 million from $69.2 million in 2015–16.

The increase in the departmental net financial position is mainly the result of a decrease of $6.4 million in the agency's outstanding severance benefit obligation.

The total assets (financial and non-financial) are stable when comparing 2016–17 and 2015–16.

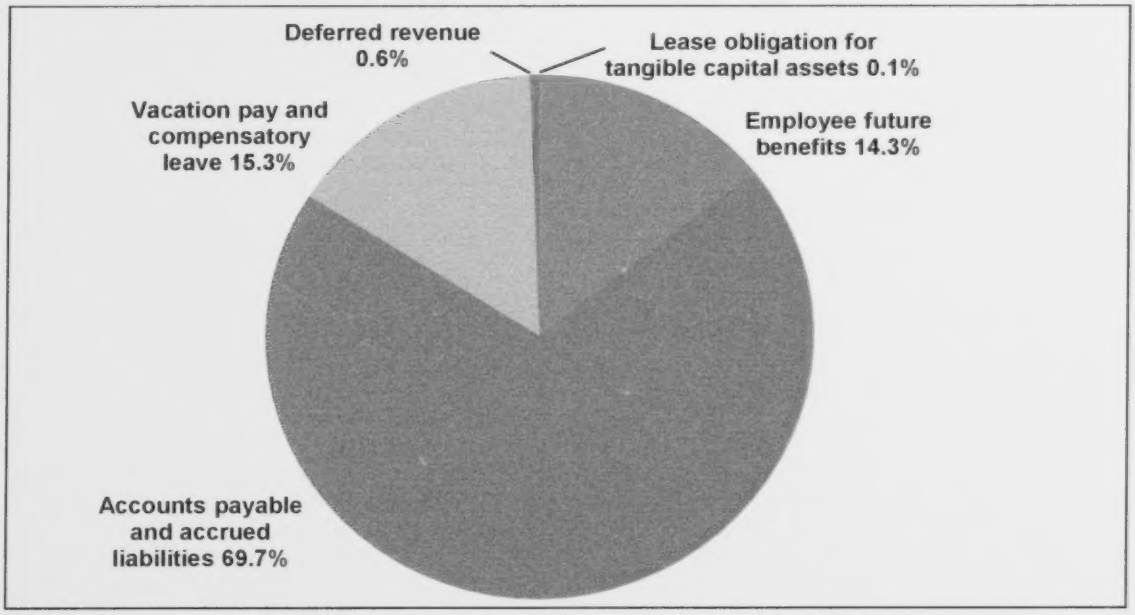
For more information on the distribution of the balances in the statement of financial position, please see the two charts below.

Assets by type


Prepaid expenses 2.5%
Consumable supplies 0.5%
Accounts receivable and advances 8.2%
Due from Consolidated Revenue Fund 23.9%
Tangible capital assets 64.9%

Total assets, including financial and non-financial assets, were $227.3 million at the end of 2016–17. Tangible capital assets represent the largest portion of assets, at $147.6 million (64.9%). They consist of informatics software ($81.9 million), software under development ($49.7 million), leasehold improvements ($14.1 million) and other assets ($1.9 million). The remaining portion comprises $54.3 million (23.9%) for amounts due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, $18.7 million (8.2%) for accounts receivable and advances, $5.6 million (2.5%) for prepaid expenses, and $1.1 million (0.5%) for consumable supplies.

Liabilities by type


Deferred revenue 0.6%
Lease obligation for tangible capital assets 0.1%
Vacation pay and compensatory leave 15.3%
Employee future benefits 14.3%
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities 69.7%

Total liabilities were $151.9 million at the end of 2016–17. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities make up the largest portion of liabilities, at $105.9 million (69.7%). They consist of accounts payable to external parties ($71.2 million), accounts payable to other federal government departments and agencies ($2.6 million), and accrued salaries and wages ($32.1 million). The next largest portion is vacation pay and compensatory leave, at $23.3 million (15.3%). Employee future benefits make up $21.7 million (14.3%). The remaining portion is composed of deferred revenue and the lease obligation for tangible capital assets, at $1.0 million (0.7%).

Supplementary information

Corporate information

Organizational profile

Appropriate minister: The Honourable Navdeep Bains, P.C., M.P.

Institutional head: Anil Arora

Ministerial portfolio: Innovation, Science and Economic Development

Enabling instruments:

- Statistics Act[xvii]
- Corporations Returns Act[xviii]
- Corporations Returns Regulations[xix]

Year of incorporation/commencement: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established in 1918. In 1971, with the revision of the Statistics Act, the agency became Statistics Canada.

Other: Under the Statistics Act, Statistics Canada is required to collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and conditions of the people of Canada.

Statistics Canada has two primary objectives:

- to provide statistical information and analysis of the economic and social structure and functioning of Canadian society, as a basis for developing, operating and evaluating public policies and programs; for public and private decision making; and for the general benefit of all Canadians
- to promote the quality, coherence and international comparability of Canada's statistics through collaboration with other federal departments and agencies, with the provinces and territories, and in accordance with sound scientific standards and practices.

Statistics Canada's head office is located in Ottawa. There are regional offices across the country in Halifax, Sherbrooke, Montréal, Toronto, Sturgeon Falls, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. There are also 27 research data centres located throughout the country. These centres provide researchers with access to microdata from population and household survey programs in a secure university setting. Canadians can follow the agency on Twitter, Facebook and YouTube.

Reporting framework

Statistics Canada's Strategic Outcomes and Program Alignment Architecture for 2017–18 are shown below.

Strategic Outcome 1: Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues.

Program 1: Economic and Environmental Statistics
- **Sub-program 1.1:** Macroeconomic Accounts
- **Sub-program 1.2:** Industry Statistics
- **Sub-program 1.3:** Economy-wide Business Statistics
- **Sub-program 1.4:** Environmental Statistics
- **Sub-program 1.5:** Analysis of Economic and Environmental Statistics

Program 2: Socio-economic Statistics
- **Sub-program 2.1:** Labour, Education, Income and Tourism Statistics
- **Sub-program 2.2:** Health and Justice Statistics
- **Sub-program 2.3:** Demographic, Aboriginal and other Social Statistics
- **Sub-program 2.4:** Analysis of Socio-economic Statistics

Program 3: Censuses
- **Sub-program 3.1:** Census of Population Program
- **Sub-program 3.2:** Census of Agriculture

Program 4: Statistical Infrastructure
- **Sub-program 4.1:** Professional Statistical Services
- **Sub-program 4.2:** Operational Statistical Services
- **Sub-program 4.3:** Continuity and Quality Maintenance Program

Strategic Outcome 2: Specific client needs for high-quality and timely statistical services are met.

Program 5: Cost-recovered Statistical Services
- **Sub-program 5.1:** Cost-recovered Services related to Economic and Environmental Statistics
- **Sub-program 5.2:** Cost-recovered Services related to Socio-economic Statistics
- **Sub-program 5.3:** Cost-recovered Services related to the Censuses
- **Sub-program 5.4:** Cost-recovered Services related to Statistical Infrastructure

Internal Services

Supporting information on lower-level programs

Supporting information on results, financial and human resources related to Statistics Canada's lower-level programs is available in the TBS InfoBase.[xx]

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on Statistics Canada's website[xxi]:

- Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy
- Internal Audits and Evaluations
- Response to parliamentary committees and external audits
- User Fees, Regulatory Charges and External Fees

Federal tax expenditures

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures each year in the Report on Federal Tax Expenditures.[xxii] This report also provides detailed background information on tax expenditures, including descriptions, objectives, historical information and references to related federal spending programs. The tax measures presented in this report are the responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

Organizational contact information

Email
STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca

Telephone
1-800-263-1136 or 613-951-8116

Fax
1-877-287-4369 or 613-951-0581

TTY
1-800-363-7629

Mail
Statistics Canada
150 Tunney's Pasture Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Website
www.statcan.gc.ca

Appendix: Definitions

administrative data (données administratives)

Administrative data are information that is collected by other government agencies and private sector companies for their own purposes, which is then used by Statistics Canada to efficiently accomplish its mandated objectives.

appropriation (crédit)

Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires)

Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

Core Responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

An enduring function or role performed by a department. The intentions of the department with respect to a Core Responsibility are reflected in one or more related Departmental Results that the department seeks to contribute to or influence.

crowdsourcing (approche participative)

Crowdsourcing is the process of getting work or funding, usually online, from a crowd of people. The word is a combination of the words "crowd" and "outsourcing." The idea is to take work and outsource it to a crowd of workers. Wikipedia is an example of a project undertaken by means of crowdsourcing.

Departmental Plan (Plan ministériel)

Provides information on the plans and expected performance of appropriated departments over a three-year period. Departmental Plans are tabled in Parliament each spring.

Departmental Result (résultat ministériel)

A Departmental Result represents the change or changes that the department seeks to influence. A Departmental Result is often outside departments' immediate control, but it should be influenced by program-level outcomes.

Departmental Result Indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A factor or variable that provides a valid and reliable means to measure or describe progress on a Departmental Result.

Departmental Results Framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

Consists of the department's Core Responsibilities, Departmental Results and Departmental Result Indicators.

Departmental Results Report (Rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

Provides information on the actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

Evaluation (évaluation)

In the Government of Canada, the systematic and neutral collection and analysis of evidence to judge merit, worth or value. Evaluation informs decision making, improvements, innovation and accountability. Evaluations typically focus on programs, policies and priorities and examine questions related to relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. Depending on user needs, however, evaluations can also examine other units, themes and issues, including alternatives to existing interventions. Evaluations generally employ social science research methods.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

A measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated as a ratio of assigned hours of work to scheduled hours of work. Scheduled hours of work are set out in collective agreements.

government-wide priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2016–17 Departmental Results Report, government-wide priorities refers to those high-level themes outlining the government's agenda in the 2015 Speech from the Throne, namely Growth for the Middle Class; Open and Transparent Government; A Clean Environment and a Strong Economy; Diversity is Canada's Strength; and Security and Opportunity.

horizontal initiatives (initiative horizontale)

An initiative where two or more federal organizations, through an approved funding agreement, work toward achieving clearly defined shared outcomes, and which has been designated (for example, by Cabinet or a central agency) as a horizontal initiative for managing and reporting purposes.

Management, Resources and Results Structure (Structure de la gestion, des ressources et des résultats)

A comprehensive framework that consists of an organization's inventory of programs, resources, results, performance indicators and governance information. Programs and results are depicted in

their hierarchical relationship to each other and to the Strategic Outcome(s) to which they contribute. The Management, Resources and Results Structure is developed from the Program Alignment Architecture.

non-budgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires)
Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

performance (rendement)
What an organization did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the organization intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement)
A qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of an organization, program, policy or initiative respecting expected results.

performance reporting (production de rapports sur le rendement)
The process of communicating evidence-based performance information. Performance reporting supports decision making, accountability and transparency.

planned spending (dépenses prévues)
For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts that receive Treasury Board approval by February 1. Therefore, planned spending may include amounts incremental to planned expenditures presented in the Main Estimates.

A department is expected to be aware of the authorities that it has sought and received. The determination of planned spending is a departmental responsibility, and departments must be able to defend the expenditure and accrual numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

plans (plans)
The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how an organization intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead up to the expected result.

priorities (priorité)

Plans or projects that an organization has chosen to focus and report on during the planning period. Priorities represent the things that are most important or what must be done first to support the achievement of the desired Strategic Outcome(s).

program (programme)

A group of related resource inputs and activities that are managed to meet specific needs and to achieve intended results and that are treated as a budgetary unit.

Program Alignment Architecture (architecture d'alignement des programmes)

A structured inventory of an organization's programs depicting the hierarchical relationship between programs and the Strategic Outcome(s) to which they contribute.

results (résultat)

An external consequence attributed, in part, to an organization, policy, program or initiative. Results are not within the control of a single organization, policy, program or initiative; instead they are within the area of the organization's influence.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

Strategic Outcome (résultat stratégique)

A long-term and enduring benefit to Canadians that is linked to the organization's mandate, vision and core functions.

sunset program (programme temporisé)

A time-limited program that does not have an ongoing funding and policy authority. When the program is set to expire, a decision must be made whether to continue the program. In the case of a renewal, the decision specifies the scope, funding level and duration.

target (cible)

A measurable performance or success level that an organization, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period. Targets can be either quantitative or qualitative.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an Appropriation Act. The Vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

web scraping (moissonnage du Web)

Web scraping is data scraping used for extracting data from websites. While web scraping can be done manually by a software user, the term typically refers to automated processes implemented using a bot or web crawler. It is a form of copying, in which specific data is gathered and copied from the web, typically into a central local database or spreadsheet, for later retrieval or analysis.

Endnotes

i. Many applications of statistical information, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/used

ii. Statistics Act, http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-19/FullText.html

iii. Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/video/fpos

iv. Ministers' mandate letters, http://pm.gc.ca/eng/mandate-letters

v. Minister's mandate letter, http://pm.gc.ca/eng/minister-innovation-science-and-economic-development-mandate-letter

vi. Budget 2016, http://www.budget.gc.ca/2016/docs/plan/toc-tdm-en.html

vii. Lower-level programs, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/fra/apercu/rrm/2016-2017/s08p01

viii. TBS InfoBase, https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start

ix. Connecting Stats, Stories and People, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/blog/stories

x. Canada Day ... by the numbers, https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/dai/smr08/2017/smr08_219_2017

xi. Behind every number: A portrait of Canada, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/sc/video/portraitofcanada

xii. Canadian Megatrends, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-630-x/index-eng.htm

xiii. Public Accounts of Canada 2017, http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen/cpc-pac/index-eng.html

xiv. Whole-of-government framework, http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ppg-cpr/frame-cadre-eng.aspx

xv. Financial statements, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/fra/apercu/rrm/2016-2017/s07p01

xvi. Future-oriented statement of operations, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/dp/2017-2018/s08p01

xvii. Statistics Act, http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-19/FullText.html

xviii. Corporations Returns Act, http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-43/FullText.html

xix. Corporations Returns Regulations, http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2014-13/index.html

xx. TBS InfoBase, https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start

xxi. Supplementary information tables, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/fra/apercu/rrm/2016-2017/s08p02

xxii. Report on Federal Tax Expenditures, http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/taxexp-eng.asp